

The Chairman and Members of the Cheshunt Urban District Council

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to lay before you my Report on the sanitary condition of your District for the year 1913.

The Statistical Tables and the general arrangement of the Report are the same as last year.

It would appear that the population of your District has again begun to increase, and I have drawn your attention to the subject of House Accommodation for the Working Classes.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER F. CLARK.

February 14th, 1914.

Population.

Estimating the increase of population in the same way as last year—that is, from the rate of decennial increase—and supposing that this increase is at the same rate in each Ward, the population at the end of June, 1913, is as follows :—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
North Ward	2285	...	2206	...	4491
Central Ward	1829	...	1854	...	3683
South Ward	2513	...	2420	...	4934
Total	6628	...	6480	...	13108

The population of the several Wards may not be of apparent value just at present, but circumstances may arise, such as a possible large extension of building in one Ward, in which the Council would be very glad to have all the figures available for their consideration.

Several other groups of figures have been given me by the County M.O.H., which I propose to consider in the question of Housing.

It will be seen that the males exceed the females in the whole district by 148, and that this excess of males is confined to the Northern and Southern Wards. In the Central Ward the females outnumber the males by 25. The explanation is that the population of the Central Ward is of a more residential character, and that more of the workers in factories and glasshouses reside in the Northern and Southern Wards.

In the latter half of 1913 the population appeared to be increasing, especially in the North Ward.

Births.

The Births registered in the district were 294, of which 5 were illegitimate.

North Ward.	Central Ward.	South Ward.	Total.
119	79	96	294

There were 7 Births outside your district to be included, 6 of which were illegitimate. The Ward in which they should have occurred is unknown. The birth rate for those registered in the district was 22.4.

The total number of births was 301, and the birth rate 22.9.

The rate for England and Wales, 23.9.

Cheshunt Sub-District.

Births and Deaths for year ending 31st December, 1913.

Quarter	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
31st March, 1913	47	37	84	14	14	28
30th June, „	34	37	71	13	10	23
30th Sept., „	32	41	73	12	14	26
31st Dec., „	30	36	66	20	21	41
Registered Total for Year.	143	151	294	59	59	118
Included from outside the District.	2	5	7	20	14	34
	145	156	301	79	73	152
						1
						151

Deaths.

The deaths registered in your district were :—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North	22	18	40
Central	14	17	31
South	24	23	47
	—	—	—
Totals	60	58	118

This gives a death rate of 9. per thousand.

This rate, however, must be corrected to include the "Transferable Deaths." One death of a person belonging to another district is to be subtracted, and 34 deaths of Cheshunt persons dying outside the district to be added, making the net number of deaths 151, and the death rate 11.5; and standardised by the factor for correction of the death rate for this district, 11.2 per thousand. The rate for England and Wales, 13.4.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of 22 Infants were registered during the year, and one less to be added and one deducted. The Infant Mortality rate was 76.1 per thousand births, against 109 for England and Wales.

Zymotic Death Rate.

As one of the Members asked for it last year I give the Zymotic death rate, though I do not attach much importance thereto. It shows, however, that the mortality from these diseases was very small.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE, 1914.

Diseases.	Deaths.	Rate per 100.
Small-pox .....	.....	.....
Measles	1	0.08
Scarlet Fever .....	.....	.....
Diphtheria .....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	3	0.2
Diarrhœa	3	0.2
Fever {	Typhus .....	.....
	Enteric .....	.....
	Continued .....	.....
Totals	7	0.5

The number of deaths from—

Phthisis was	14 ;	the death rate	1.07
Other Tubercular Diseases was	3 ;	„ „	0.23
Cancer was	14 ;	„ „	1.07

Meteorology.

The year 1913 was a cool year and the rainfall was deficient, being only 20.15 inches. In the months of January, April, July and October the fall was above ; in February, June and December it was very much below the average.

There were seven inches less rain than in the previous year.

Rainfall during the Year.

Rainfall during the year :—

January	2.91	
February	0.46	
March	1.81	1st Quarter, 5.18
April	2.47	
May	1.33	
June	0.48	2nd Quarter, 4.28
July	2.24	
August	1.23	
September	1.07	3rd Quarter, 4.54
October	3.34	
November	2.19	
December	0.62	4th Quarter, 6.15
	20.15	

Water Supply.

The water supply has been good throughout the year.

Drainage and Sewerage.

As in previous years, defects in the drainage of houses are found at times, and these are remedied.

The sewers have done their work well.

The final sewage effluent has been periodically tested and always found satisfactory, though the growth of fungus has caused some trouble.

Removal of Refuse.

This is still performed by a contractor under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, and, I think, is fairly well done. During June, July, August and September removal is effected every week, and from October to May every fortnight. In the outlying parts it is done less frequently.

Milk Supply.

The dairies, cowsheds and milk-shops are periodically inspected, and the milk itself appears to be good.

I have heard of no infectious disease as associated with any dairy through the year.

The bakehouses and slaughterhouses are regularly inspected and are generally satisfactory.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the schools is on the whole good. One school is not up to the mark, and the Education Committee of the County Council is giving attention to it.

The Medical Inspection of the children continues as last year, and the services of a school nurse have proved of considerable benefit to the health of the children.

The new school at Waltham Cross has been opened. It is thoroughly up to date, in an open and airy situation, and from a public health point of view is all that could be wished.

The general health of the children has been good, and the attendance, I am informed, rather above the average. One infant school was closed for a time on account of measles.

Institutions.

There were 23 Institutions at the time of the census. It is a vague term, and under it are included various things from Hospitals and Schools to Almshouses.

Most Institutions do not concern the Council to any great extent ; but there is one now being started which may be an important factor in the matter of Public Health, especially in relation to Infectious diseases. The houses known as The Terrace in Turner's Hill are about to become an Institution—as a Home for Working Women and as a Holiday Home for London Children. It is very beneficial to London children to have a holiday in the country, but it is not pure joy for the country district. In previous years I have often pointed out to you that infectious disease was brought by them into your district. This Holiday Home will be a permanency in the centre of your district, and the “country” will be the Grundy Park where so many of the children of the district assemble.

As a sort of preliminary canter some half-dozen children came down and camped in the house. One of them was suffering from pneumonia at the time. The Cottage Hospital came to the rescue, or the boy would probably have died ; but it might have been small-pox.

Systematic Inspection of Houses.

This commenced in September, 1910, and 1,200 houses have been inspected—333 in the year 1913. In addition, 54 have been re-inspected, and 20 inspected on some complaint made.

It was expected that more houses would have been included in the systematic inspection, but great delay was caused by the

very dangerous state in which some of the drains, especially in the South Ward, were found to be. In one block of 24 houses every drain was found defective and had to be re-constructed. A great deal of your Inspector's time is occupied in testing these drains and supervising the necessary work.

Further details of this work will be found in the tabulated report.

Epidemiology.

MEASLES.—There were a good many cases in the spring, and it was found necessary to close one Infant School. There was one death from Measles.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 36 cases of Scarlet Fever notified in your district, but no deaths. 34 cases were isolated in your Hospital. The cases were almost all of a mild type and not easily recognised. In October and November the greater number of cases occurred—principally in the South Ward. Doubtless there were a few more cases so mild as not to be recognised which carried on the infection.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—From this disease there were 3 deaths. It is impossible to form an estimate as to the number of cases which occurred. Common colds are often called Whooping Cough, and vice versa.

Diphtheria.

Sixteen cases of this disease were notified during the year; 6 from the North Ward, 3 from the Central, and 7 from the South Ward; 13 cases were isolated in your Hospital, and 1 isolated in London, where the disease was diagnosed, and in 2 cases isolation was declined.

The cases were, with one exception, of a mild character, and answered readily to treatment, and those in whose throat the bacillus was found seemed to make the quicker recovery.

The severe case came to the Hospital on September 15th, and was the most aggravated case of Hæmorrhagic Diphtheria I have ever seen. The disease did not affect the larynx or trachea, but the whole of the digestive tract appeared to be involved. The amount of hæmorrhage from throat, stomach, and bowels was very great, and the false membrane could be estimated by feet—in many instances whole casts of the bowel were passed. I did not think there was a chance of his recovery. On the third day I began to have some hope, improvement continued, no complications occurred, and he was discharged well on October 23rd.

This case I consider a remarkable instance of the curative action of Diphtheria Antitoxin, and its prophylactic action was evidenced in the boy's home. On September 15th, after the boy had been removed, I injected antitoxin into four other children. Three of these escaped altogether. On the 18th the other was found to be suffering so slightly that it would probably not have been diagnosed unless strictly watched. I found that this boy had been sleeping with the original case, and if it had not been for the antitoxin would probably have turned out a very severe case. On the 20th another case occurred; this was an older boy who was at work in one of the nurseries, and who was not injected as I knew not of him. He being out of doors all day had only a slight attack.

On December 24th, a laryngeal case occurred, requiring tracheotomy. Two cases were of a very doubtful character, and were isolated.

DIARRHŒA and Enteritis caused 3 deaths—one of these was attributed to the ingestion of a large quantity of mussels. Owing doubtless to the cool weather there was no epidemic of Infantile Diarrhœa.

Tuberculosis.

In the month of January 4 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

On February 1st, the new regulations as to the notification of these diseases came into force, and altogether there were 63 notifications for 53 cases. In 48 of these cases the lungs were the organs affected.

So far as the different Wards are implicated, there is not much difference—16 cases were in the North Ward, 19 in the Central, and 18 in the South.

The deaths from Phthisis registered in the district numbered 12, and from other Tuberculous diseases there were 3. Two fatal cases of other Tuberculous diseases had not been previously notified. Two transferable deaths from Phthisis must also be included.

The total deaths from Phthisis, 14, gives a Phthisis Death Rate of 1.07 per thousand.

Cancer.

The deaths from Malignant Diseases registered in the district numbered 12; from other districts 2.

The distribution of deaths from Cancer was :—North Ward, 5; Central, 2; and South, 6; and 1 not located.

The death rate from Cancer was 1.07 per 1000.

Preventions of Infectious Disease.

ISOLATION.—The means of Isolation are the same as before. Cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are isolated at your Hospital at Digdag Hill; cases of typhoid fever if such occur would be received at Enfield. The question of smallpox has been engaging your attention, and a scheme for a separate hospital is now under consideration. The general idea of this is as follows :—

The option of the purchase of a field in a position remote from dwellings is in your possession, and on this a hospital is to be

erected when required. The details are not yet worked out. As "exemption" orders have been obtained for 50 per cent. of the children who should have been vaccinated this year, it is evident that some means of combating any epidemic which may arise should be prepared.

For cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal-meningitis and of poliomyelitis you have no provision. Of the first of these there have been no cases reported. Of poliomyelitis one case was reported in a London Hospital, and one case in your district. It was a very acute case and could not have been taken to a hospital had one been waiting for it.

The Prevention of Excessive Infant Mortality.

I am instructed to report on this subject, and have not much to say. So far as district nurses go this district is not so well off as before, as one of these has gone and no one has taken her place. In another way we are not so well provided as before. I had made arrangements whereby every mother was offered a card with simple instructions on the care and feeding of infants. These cards were supplied by the County Council, which has now decided to distribute them itself. Unfortunately, this is not done. One midwife is supplied with them, and I suppose her patients can have them, but I have seen very few about.

This is much to be regretted, as the mothers consulted them with very good effect.

There were two inquests held in December on the bodies of young children, who, in my opinion, should not have died. One of these was visited and inspected by a visitor from another authority.

The Midwives Act and the Notification of Births Act are both in force in the district, but under the control of the County Council.

The Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The great attention now given to this subject may seem to the Council to meet with very little success when they see the death rate from Phthisis still increasing.

It must be remembered, however, that Phthisis is generally a slow disease, and the persons who died in 1913 may have been suffering for many years previously. Also the most important person to be considered—the patient—seems to be rather left out of the calculation.

He does not as a rule complain of illness until the disease is pretty well advanced, and then will frequently refuse to believe there is anything serious the matter with him. He thinks a bottle of medicine will put him all right, and probably his doctor sees no more of him for some time—often till too late. The same holds good with children. I found a child in one of the schools whom I thought was suffering though in a very early stage. I directed him to be taken to the Tuberculosis Dispensary provided by the Insurance Committee. He was examined under much more favourable conditions by the Tuberculosis Officer, who confirmed my diagnosis, but the parents refused to believe it. I only mention this to show the initial difficulty; that is, the insidious character of the commencement of the disease.

You will see that there are two distinct stages during which the prevention of this fell disease can be attempted—Before the diagnosis is made, and After.

The First Stage is that in which the Council are able perhaps to do most. As I have frequently pointed out good sanitation is one of the most important elements, and that comprises good water, good air, and good houses. Good water and plenty of it you provide. Good air there is in plenty if only people will use it, and I am glad to see that many more people are seeing the benefit of ventilation. Good houses you can do much to provide, and in this you are doing good work. Of course, there are difficulties to be overcome. Some houses are in such a condition that they cannot be

made sanitary, and these you can close. A good deal of this work has been done, and there is still more to follow. Other houses are found insanitary from various causes, principally bad drainage and damp, and as these are found the defects are remedied. In the lower part of the South Ward many of the houses are in a very bad state, and much requires to be done still, but the work is going on, and is all to the good. So far as the children are concerned matters have been much improved by the provision of new and healthy schools. The new schools are thoroughly up to date, and have relieved the overcrowding from which most of the schools suffered; in fact, the healthiest part of many children's time is that spent in school. Also the milk supplied is good—what there is of it. The cows live out of doors, and tuberculous cattle are practically unknown.

With prevention in the second stage, *i.e.*, after the disease is known to exist, the Council do not so much. The conditions during 1913 were as follows :—

NOTIFICATION.—All cases are supposed to be reported to you as soon as diagnosed. This is pretty generally done, and gives me a good deal of work. I forward the report to the County Authorities. I also have the houses examined for defects, etc., etc., by your Sanitary Inspector, and give advice tending to prevent the disease from spreading to others.

This is not very satisfactory work—some people object to it, and the patient does not always know he is suffering. That makes it awkward for me. Also the patient gets advice from the County.

TREATMENT.—There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary at Waltham Cross provided by the Insurance Committee, at which any person supposed to be suffering from Tuberculosis can be seen by the Tuberculosis Officer, who will give advice and medicine. Then there is Sanatorium Benefit, with which you have nothing to do. The patients expected from what they had heard and read that they would be sent off at once to a magnificent sanatorium and kept there till well. This was impossible. Nine cases were sent to various

Sanatoria, but it was sometimes six months after the disease was diagnosed, and much can happen in six months in a case of Phthisis. The results were not happy in some cases, but doubtless matters will improve in the future. The County Council are about to acquire a site for a Sanatorium, and when this is done and the building erected, more can be expected from Sanatorium treatment for the patient himself. Also the education there given him should make him less likely to transmit the disease to others when he comes out.

Housing.

I am instructed by the Local Government Board to pay particular attention to this subject, more especially with regard to the Housing and Town Planning Act, and the Herts County Council advises me to “urge upon my Authority the desirability of building, “having in view the guarantee of the State to purchase any houses “so built if the State should assume the direct duty of housing.” This was stated by Mr. Runciman.

Some years ago I reported to you on the sufficiency of housing accommodation in your district, and after due consideration you decided that action on your part was not required, and might even have a prejudicial effect, as plans had been formulated for the building of several groups of houses by private persons. As a reconsideration of the subject is now considered necessary it will be convenient to start from the Census of 1911. You are already aware that a set-back in the natural increase of the population of your district had occurred about the year 1905, so the figures previous to 1911 are of little value, and I only include the principals :—

	Census 1901.	Census 1911.
Inhabited Houses	2506	2846
Population	12292	12954
Uninhabited houses	84	157
Houses being Built	46	18
Average No. of persons per total No. of Houses	4.7	4.3

Thus there was the same housing accommodation in 1911 as there had been in 1901. On the other hand there were fewer houses in course of erection—18 against 46 in the year 1901. So there is less provision for an increase of population.

Starting from the Census of 1911—

There were then 2846 houses, of which number 157 were not inhabited. Since then 34 new houses have been built, and I am glad to say that 37 have been demolished, or permanently emptied of their inhabitants.

Until the middle of 1913 the population did not appear to be rapidly increasing, and there were generally empty houses to be found in most parts of your district. Since then, however, the population appears to be increasing, and at the end of the year there were no empty working men's dwellings, and considerable demand for more accommodation. This demands comes more especially from the North Ward, and can be explained by the large extension of the glasshouse industry which has taken place there, and is emphasized by the large number of births in that Ward, which points to a prevalence of young adults in that Ward.

The birth rate for the North Ward is 26.4, for the Central 21.4, and for the Southern Ward 19.4.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, it has become one of your duties to consider the housing accommodation for the working classes in your district, and under certain conditions to supply any lack of houses in various ways.

You can, for instance, build such houses yourselves, and for this purpose the money can be borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners on a scale which works out, I believe, at about 4 or 4.5 per cent. for interest and return of capital in 60 years ; or you can build lodging houses (Section 67).

You are, however, not the only persons who may build on these terms, which are expressly extended to railway companies

and associations for providing dwellings for the working classes, and also for individuals provided that they hold the land as freehold or as leasehold for not less than 50 years. Thus employers of labour can, if they see fit, find houses for those in their employ.

The glasshouse industry is the principal factor in the increase of the population in your district, and some of the pioneers of this industry have, without using the facilities afforded by this Act, built about 120 houses. It would be a good thing if others would follow their example in building a few for their more permanent workmen—foremen, etc., which would relieve the pressure on the general housing accommodation.

The glasshouse owners are not, however, the only employers of labour. The various Government Departments appear to have the same duties with regard to this subject as private persons, companies, or Municipal Authorities. Though not in your district, yet immediately outside of it are large Government works. The War Department has lately demolished a row of houses belonging to them, and so far as I can ascertain erected no more in their place. Very many of their workmen live in your district.

The Metropolitan Police are also employers of labour.

The Urban District Council itself employs a good many men, and doubtless if deciding to build would think first of their own workmen.

Large landowners are in certain quarters considered the greatest delinquents in providing houses for the workmen employed on their estates.

I propose to lay before you, so far as I am able, the numbers of the men employed by those several agencies, and the numbers of houses provided by them :—

The Urban District Council employs 45 men, and provides houses for 4.4 per cent.

The Metropolitan Police employs 35 men, and provides houses for 8.8 per cent.

The Great Eastern Railway employs 38 men, and provides houses for 32 per cent.

The largest estate not occupied by the owner employs 43 men, and provides houses for 37 per cent.

The largest estate occupied by the owner employs 61 men, and provides houses for 64 per cent.

The glasshouse industry has provided about 120 houses, the number of employees at the time of the census was 1,200.

The Government factories employ many men living in your district, but provide no housing.

The Council will see that the employers who provide least housing accommodation are the Municipal and Government Authorities; whilst the landholders, who are said by some to be so remiss in their duty in this direction, have done very well in this district.

Though I do not think I am justified in "urging the Council to build" I do most strongly advise you to give this question of the Housing of the Working Classes your very serious attention during the coming year.

I am doing my best to lay before you the whole of the facts which have any bearing on the subject, and after consideration of those facts I hope you will be able to come to a definite decision on the following points:—

- "A" "Whether any action on the part of the Council is
"necessary or advisable at the present time."
- "B" "If action be considered necessary, whether the Council
"will itself contemplate the erection of houses."
- "C" "Whether any inducement can be offered to the large
"employers of labour to erect houses for their own
"men."

As regards "A," my own opinion is that houses are wanted, especially in the North Ward—more particularly in the Flamsted End and Hammond Street parts of that Ward. This is one of the healthiest parts, and is already supplied with gas, water, and sewerage, which much simplifies matters.

With regard to "B," one great advantage of the Council itself building is that a healthy site can be chosen, more removed from the Lea Valley, and free from any crowding of houses together. On the other hand, it is generally considered that private persons can build more cheaply than a public body.

With regard to "C," it is possible that employers do not realise the fact that they can borrow money at a comparatively cheap rate for the purpose of housing.

I propose to send a copy of this report to each large employer, and I think the Council might with benefit undertake to supply information as to "how to set about it" to anyone who wishes to take advantage of the benefits of the Act.

Of course, any employer who thinks of building would naturally wish to do so in that part of the district in which he employs labour.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths regist'r'd in the District.		Trans- ferable Deaths		Net Deaths belong ing to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Net		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents regis tered in the District.	of Residents not regis tered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Net	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1908	13540	332		24.4	136	10.0		31	21	66.2	167	12.3
1909	13565	305		22.5	132	9.7	4	18	28	91.8	146	10.8
1910	13710	336		24.5	91	6.6	0	13	14	41.5	103	7.5
1911	12973	295	301	23.2	137	10.5	7	34	32	108.3	164	12.7
1912	13040	306	312	23.9	115	8.8	2	25	18	57.7	138	10.6
1913	13108	294	301	22.9	118	9	1	33	22	73.1	151	11.2

Area of District 8,479 acres. Total Population at all ages, 12,954.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 2846. Average Number per house, 4.5, at time of census.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.			Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years						Northern Ward.	Central Ward.	Southern Ward.	
		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards				
Diphtheria	16	2	12	1	1			6	3	7	13
Erysipelas..	6			2		2	2	5		1	
ScarletFever	36	4	26	2	4			6	5	25	34
Puerperal Fr	1				1					1	
Cerebro-sp'nl Meningitis	1			1				1			
Poliomyelitis	1	1							1		
Pul. Tubercu	50		11	13	23	3		15	20	15	9
Other „	12		11		1			5	2	5	
Totals.....	123	7	60	19	30	5	2	38	31	54	56

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

Nett Deaths at the sub-
joined ages of 'Residents'
whether occurring within
or without the District.

Causes of Death.	All ages.	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	148 8	20 2	7	7	7	10	23	25 1	44 5	
Measles	1		1							
Whooping Cough ..	3	1	1	1						
Influenza	2				1			1		
Phthisis (Pul. Tuberc)	14				1	4	7	2		
Other tubercular dis.	3			1	2					
Cancer, mal. disease	14						2	4	8	
Rheumatic Fever....	1					1				
Meningitis.....	1			1						1
Org'nic Heart disease	11					1	4	2	4	1
Bronchitis	7	2						2	3	
Pneumonia	10	1	2	1			2	1	8	1
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs....	2			1					1	
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	3	1	1				1			1
Appendicitis	1					1				
Nephritis	5					1		3	1	
Puerperal Fever....	1						1			
Other accidents & dis. of Pregn. & Parturit'n	1	1								
Congenital Debility & Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	13	12	1							
Violent Deaths	7				1	1	3	2		1
Suicides	1					1				
Other defined diseases	39	3	1	1	2		1	8	23	2
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	11	1		1			2	1	6	
	151	22	7	7	7	10	23	26	49	7

Sub-Entries—Poliomyelitis

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TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1913.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
All causes	{ Certified .. Uncertified	6 2		2 2	2 2	10 2	5 2	4 2	1 2		21 2
Measles	.. ..										
Whooping Cough	.. ..							1			1
Enteritis	.. ..						1				1
Congenital Defects	.. ..										
Premature Birth	.. ..	6			1	7	3	2			12
Atelectasis	.. ..			1		1					1
Pneumonia (all forms)	.. ..				1	1					1
Convulsions	.. ..										
Bronchitis	.. ..			1		1			1		2
Suffocation	.. ..						1				1
Other causes	.. ..	2				2					2
Malnutrition (Coroner)	.. ..							1			1
Totals	.. ..	8	0	2	2	12	5	4	1	0	22

Births in the year—Legitimate 290 ; Illegitimate 11.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate 20 ; Illegitimate 2.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

**REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR for
the Urban District of Cheshunt for the year
1913.****Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.**

Section 17.

Action taken during the year, 1913.

No. of dwelling-houses inspected	333
No. of representations made to the Council with the view to making of Closing Orders	18
No. of Closing Orders made	7
No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	10
No. of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put in a fit state for human habitation	3
No. of dwelling-houses demolished under Section 18	5

Population, 1913, 13,108.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 1913, 2,959.

Inspections.

	<i>Number of</i>	
	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Houses.	<i>Inspected.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>
Houses inspected in routine	333	457
,, re-inspected	54	75
,, inspected on complaint	20	53
,, inspected for special inquiry	—	—
,, after infectious disease, visits to ...	—	75
Common Lodging-houses inspected none within the district		
Common Yards, Courts, and Alleys		
inspected	1	3

Schools.

Visits to	10	10
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Trade Premises.

Bakehouses	14	26
Laundries	1	2
Cowsheds	21	45
Milkshops	11	23
Ice-cream Shops	3	3
Food Factories	none within the district	
Slaughter-houses	7	99
Offensive Trade Premises	none within the district	
Markets	none within the district	
Other Factories	4	5
„ Workshops	17	33
„ Workplaces	—	—
Visits after serving Notice	—	289
„ to works in progress	—	165

New or Remedial Works.**Houses.**

Houses erected, 1; rebuilt, none; placed in habitable repair, 42; houses disinfected, 58; cleansed, 9; closed, 7; cellar dwellings closed, none within district; houses demolished, 5; houses in which overcrowding abated, 1; walls, damp and defective, remedied, 56; roof, guttering, or spouting, repaired, 46; windows made to open, 23; lighting improved, 10; ventilation improved, 13.

Drainage.

Privies abolished, 1; repaired, none; cleansed, none; changed to pail-closets, 1; changed to water-closets, none; pail-closets, new, 2; repaired, none; cleansed, none; changed to w.c.'s, 1; water-closets to new houses, 1; to old houses, 1; repaired, 23; cleansed, 2; supplied with water, 34; cisterns and flushing apparatus repaired, 16;

Pipes disconnected, sink, none; lavatory, none; bath, none; urinals repaired, 2; drains, newly constructed, 36; repaired, 47; unstopped, 11; tested by water, none; by smoke, 85; by chemical test, none; houses connected to sewers, new houses, 1; old, 1; cesspools emptied, 4; new glazed sinks fixed, 35; sink tubes trapped, 31; new ventilators fixed, 29.

Water.

Wells sunk, none; extended, none; cleansed or repaired, none; closed, 2; samples of water taken for analysis, 5; water "certificates" applied for, none; houses connected with water-mains, new, 1; old, 11; cisterns cleansed, repaired, or covered, none.

Yards.

Yards paved, 113; repaired, 32; ashpits removed, 1; sanitary dustbins provided, 83; accumulations of manure, etc., removed, 2; erections in yards removed, 6; cellar areas cleared, none.

Schools.

Disinfected, none.

Trade Premises.

Factories, ventilation improved, none; supplied with proper closet accommodation, none; workshops cleansed or lime-washed, 4; bakehouses cleansed or limewashed, 5; bakehouses underground, closed or ventilation improved, none within the district.

Food.

Carcases inspected, no account kept; condemned or partly so, none; tinned foodstuffs inspected, no account kept; condemned, none; other foodstuffs inspected, no account kept; condemned, 1 box of potatoes; samples of food and drugs taken, none; of milk taken, none.

Various.

Cases in which infected bedding destroyed, none; canal boats inspected, none; temporary or moveable dwellings inspected, 31; birds and animals improperly kept removed, cases 5.

Clerical and Legal Work.

Letters written, 205; notices served, informal, 106; statutory, 11; summons issued, none.

FRANCIS SYKES,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Manor House, Cheshunt,
13th February, 1914.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.**1.—Inspections made by the Inspector of Nuisances.**

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspections	Written Notices.
Factories	4	—
Workshops	33	5
	—	—
Total	37	5

2.—Defects Found.

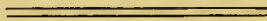
Particulars	Number of	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	4	4
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	1	1
Total	5	5

Homework—Lists of Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.	
Sending twice in the year	10	4	8
Sending once in the year	4	—	4
Workshops on the Register at the end of year			17
„ in which more than 40 persons are employed			2
Retail Bakehouses			14
Laundries			1
Total number of workshops on Register ...			34

	Instances.	Orders Made.
Outwork in infected premises	1	1

5.—Other Matters.

Action taken in matters notified by H.M. Inspectors	2
Reports of action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors	2



Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Each Cowshed and Dairy is limewashed at least twice during the year, as required by the Regulations.

No. of dairymen, cowkeepers, or purveyors of milk on Register	33
„ persons registered during the year	7
„ persons given up the trade during the year	3
„ milking cows kept in the district	270
„ inspections	45
„ notices served for offences against the Dairies, cowsheds, and Milkshops' Order and the Regulations made thereunder	12

**Approximate Number of each type of Privy and Closet
accommodation within the district.**

No. of water closets with flushing cisterns	2861
,, water closets hand flushed	75
,, earth closets	23
,, pail closets	20
,, privies with fixed receptacles	20
Total	2999



